

# The Carolina Spartan.

SPARTANBURG:

F. M. TRIMMER, EDITOR.

Thursday, August 2, 1866.

In compliance with the wish of many citizens, the Hon. JAMES FARROW will address the citizens of Spartanburg District, at the Court House, on Monday next, (Saturday) on the State of public affairs.

### Taxes.

Col R C Pooler, Tax Collector, will attend at the Court House on Monday next (Saturday) to receive the taxes of those who have not paid, and hopes to meet all here on that day.

### Pardoned.

Among the persons recently pardoned by the President are Dr. J. P. MILLER and Hon. J. W. MILLER, of our district, both under the 13th exception.

### Death.

We are pained to chronicle the death of AARON CANNON, at his residence on South Facolet, on Tuesday the 24th ult. He was one of the best and most influential citizens of our District. We learn that he had been suffering intensely from disease for many months previous to his death.

### Fire.

We learn that the dwelling house of Mr. WRAZT HAWKINS, on Fair Forrest, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 27th ult., with its entire contents. The fire was so far advanced when the family awoke, that time for them to make their own escape was all that was allowed them.

### Provost Judges.

We learn that Col. G. W. H. LEON and J. M. ELROD, esq., have been appointed Assistant Provost Judges for the District of Spartanburg, by the military authorities commanding this military district, for the purpose of trying and determining all cases in which freedmen are concerned. We learn that these gentlemen have accepted the position for the accommodation of the citizens. The establishment of this court here will save parties the inconvenience and expense of attending the court at headquarters in Union.

### French Broad.

We invite the attention of our readers to the article on the outside of this week's issue, on the subject of the Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad, via French Broad. In this article the advantages of the French Broad, over the Blue Ridge route are clearly set forth by a collation of facts, showing it to be the cheapest route to the Atlantic coast. Read the facts as stated, for yourselves.

### Our Dead at Charlestown.

We notice in a list of Confederate soldiers buried at Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, the names of E. BURNS, Company F, 13th S. C. Regt., and EDWARD TONEY, Company H, 2d S. C. Regt. These are the only names which we recognize in the list published in the Charleston Courier, which is furnished that paper by a correspondent writing from Charlestown. The following very interesting extract is taken from the same correspondence, which will be soothing, at least, to those whose friends are buried there. To know that their resting places are thus honored and preserved by a noble people should, indeed, be a comforting reflection. The ceremonies described below were certainly most beautiful and impressive, which were performed in commemoration of the Confederate dead who are buried at Charlestown:

"The ceremonies were very impressive, and embraced a procession to the several cemeteries of the town. Against its participants were fourteen little girls, in white dresses, festooned with black ribbons, representing the 'Unknown Dead,' and fourteen young ladies, dressed in white, with black scarfs, and motes of Ivy and Myrtle, each representing a Southern State. The surviving members of the 'Stonewall Brigade,' originally commanded by the gallant chieftain from whom its name was derived, participated also. Over three thousand persons were present on the occasion.

The correspondent in conclusion, adds: "I have visited the spot where they are buried, and can assure you that their relatives could not have been more particular than their friends have been in caring for their remains."

### Newberry Herald.

We are pleased to have evidence of the recuperation of this sterling sheet, which we find in its increased dimensions. The Herald is very near its former size, has a very neat appearance, and gives evidence of a thriving business. Our friends GRENEKERS have certainly evinced a most indomitable energy in thus rising from the ashes and ruins in which they found themselves but a few weeks ago. They issue the following to the public:

"Our readers will be gratified to see that the Herald is growing, this issue being considerably over half the size of the original paper. We had hoped to present them by this time with a full sheet, but the disadvantages labored under have been very many, and some of them altogether insurmountable, so far, in our crippled financial circumstances. We owe much to our friends of the craft for material, and to many of our patrons for promptly coming up in time of need, and for which the present issue is an evidence. Something more remains to be done yet, however; this is only a temporary improvement and will only answer for a short time; we must very soon enlarge again to a size full grown, and worthy of a liberal and intelligent public. To do so, we need the help of all who are indebted to the paper."

A new-fangled machine at Montgomery, Ala., turns out twenty-five thousand bricks per day, and sells them at eight dollars per thousand. Fast and cheap.

### The Cleveland Argus.

This is the name of a new paper established at Shelby, N. C., by T. A. Hayden (of the Express) and I. L. Nelson, proprietors, with G. W. Whitfield, esq., as its editor. The sheet is of good size, typographical appearance neat, and is in every respect a deserving candidate for public favor. We wish for the Argus and its clever, energetic proprietors, unbounded success.

We learn from the Unionville Times that Rev. Dr. BREAKER, of Spartanburg, delivered an address on the occasion of the Baptist Sunday School Celebration at that place, of which the Times speaks in very complimentary terms.

### Delegates.

At a public meeting held in Unionville on the 23d ult., the following gentlemen were appointed to the State Convention:

Dr. John N. Herndon, B. H. Rice, I. G. McKissick, and Col. F. Seafie

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the State Convention, from Laurens District:

Dr. M. M. Hunter, Capt. W. D. Evans, Dr. Thomas Wier, Sr., Dr. J. T. Craig, Dr. A. C. Fuller, Capt. G. W. Sullivan, Col. John Cunningham, Maj. J. R. Fuller, Capt. H. L. McGowan, Col. W. D. Simpson, Hon. C. P. Sullivan, esq., and C. Garlington, esq.

The following named gentlemen compose the delegation from Greenville District:

Gov. B. F. Perry, H. P. Hammett, esq., Alex. McBea, esq., Col. G. F. Towns, T. Q. Donelson, esq., J. H. Goodwin, esq., Dr. Jas. Harrison, J. H. Cleveland, esq., Wm. F. Lester, esq., J. W. Grady, esq.

FROM ABBEVILLE.—The following gentlemen have been appointed delegates from Abbeville to the Columbia Convention: Hon. D. L. Wardlaw, Gen. A. C. Haskell, Hon. Thos. Thomson, Gen. S. McGowan, W. A. Lee, Esq., Major J. A. Leland, Dr. J. W. Hearst, James M. Latimer, Esq., Dr. J. I. Bonner, F. A. Connor, Esq., Jas. A. Norwood, Esq., Col. M. O. Talman.

### Lands for the Negroes.

One of the signs of the times is the passage of an act which is destined in a measure to influence the labor system of the entire South, and yet which seems to have been ignored thus far by the Argus eyed Editors of our section. We refer to the Homestead bill, which transfers the public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida to actual negro settlers. Size of lots eighty acres each. Freedmen are permitted to occupy the lands at once. White men who favored the rebellion are excluded until 1867. By the House bill, rebels were excluded perpetually; to this the Senate would not consent. The compromise is thus explained by the correspondent of the Boston Advertiser:

"The managers on the part of the House in the Conference Committee would not have consented to the limitation of the exclusion of rebels to ten years from the date of the act in the next six months, but for the assurance of the Freedmen's Bureau that this space of time would be sufficient to accomplish the object of the bill—that is, to enable the loyal people (the negroes) of the five States to enter land under it. General Howard, as soon as the President has signed the bill, will send out special instructions to the agents of the bureau to take every pains to inform the colored people of the nature of the act, and to induce them to exercise the right of selecting homesteads on the public lands conferred upon them by it. The Freedmen's Bureau has had no better opportunity for inestimable usefulness since its establishment."

The following is the amount of public land to be donated to the negroes:

In Arkansas,	9,298,012.70 acres.
In Alabama,	6,732,050.08 acres.
In Florida,	19,379,655.61 acres.
In Louisiana,	6,228,102.45 acres.
In Mississippi,	3,760,736.03 acres.

One of the objects aimed at by this act, is to make the negroes freeholders with a view to their exercising the elective franchise hereafter; another object is to withdraw the freedmen from employment in fields belonging to whites; it is intended as a humiliation to the South; it is a parcel of the system of confiscation advocated by Mr. Stevens, Mr. Sumner and their Radical followers. As the Houston Telegraph well observes, this Homestead act will work an injury and a wrong to the Southern States, but to the negro it will prove an unmitigated curse. It will dot the country with small thievish settlements; it will divert the freedmen from regular industry; its tendency will be to collect them into separate settlements of their own, where without the better influences of the whites, they will rapidly lapse into savagism.—Carolinian.

RE-MARRIED.—The Hon. Obadiah Browne and Mrs. Corn Browne were re-married a short time since at New Haven. They were first married nearly a quarter of a century ago, lived happily for some time, and became parents of two sons, now grown up. Trouble came and they were divorced. Mr. Browne married again, and lived with his second wife for a number of years removed from her. He finally renewed the acquaintance of his first wife, and the result was that he has now led her to the altar for the second time.

In the State of New York radical clergymen whip children of three years to death for refusing to say their prayers. In republican Massachusetts, marriageable girls, sixteen years old, are publicly flogged by male school teachers. And exchange asks why do not Southern philanthropists initiate a movement for the abolition of these shocking barbarities?

A negro has formally petitioned the probate court of Tallahatchie county, Alabama, to be allowed to sell himself into slavery. He says he is 2d years of age, a good field hand, and he believes worth \$1,000. He says there are too many responsibilities surrounding him, and that he was dissatisfied with his present condition. The probate court having no jurisdiction in the premises, has forwarded the petition to Thad. Stevens.

All the colored schools, we are informed, says the Columbus (Miss.) Sun, have been closed for the summer, and the New Englanders who taught them, departed for Connecticut. Quite a number of colored folks assembled at the depot to see them off. Some tears were exhibited, and greenback contributions furnished. Joy go with them.

### Great Democratic Meeting at Reading.

The following telegram gives some additional particulars of the great Democratic meeting at Reading, Pennsylvania:

Reading, July 18.—One of the largest political meetings ever assembled in Pennsylvania, is now in session in Penn Square. Among the distinguished gentlemen present, are the Hon. Montgomery Blair, George H. Pendleton, of Ohio; A. J. Rodgers, of New Jersey; J. H. Ogden, of Missouri, and others. In order to accommodate the vast throng, eight stands for speakers were erected at various points in the square.

The Hon. Montgomery Blair stated that the only issue to be was, whether the country should continue to remain in a state of disunion in order that a political party might retain power, or whether the old union, as established by our fathers, should be restored. It had been his misfortune to differ with the Democratic party, but it was composed of honest men whom he always honored.

Now that the war is over, we have a new question, and that is whether we are to have the Constitution and the Union we have been fighting for. The party in power, true to their interests, keeps the country divided.

The Democratic party must save the country from a new rebellion and a new war. The war that is to come will not be in the South but in the North—in Pennsylvania; but in saying so he did not wish to be regarded as a sensation speaker, but he would proclaim the issue which the Radicals have made. They only held the power which they possess by excluding the States which they themselves recognized as in the Union.

They mean to keep these States out and govern the whole country by the majority in Congress. It really implies the minority over the majority, because the delegation from the South would unite with the Democrats of the North and overwhelm this majority. If the election comes this fall in favor of the Radicals the first act will be to turn Andrew Johnson out of his seat.

The speaker predicted that should the Radicals carry the election in October, the result would be the establishment of two Presidents and two Congresses, for the Radical reaction majority would then immediately impeach President Johnson and turn him out, while on the other hand, the Democratic members of Congress would unite with the regularly elected members of the South. He told this to some of the leading Radicals in Washington, when one turned to him and said: "Yes, and we will have you just where we have Jeff. Davis now," his eyes flashing angrily as he spoke it. This spirit, said Mr. Blair, is hurrying the country into a new rebellion, in which the battle fields will be among you. [A voice—"Let it come."] Mr. Blair said no, he did not want to see it, but counsel your Radical friends and let them see what this lust of dominion in their party is leading us to. Negro suffrage was an absurdity, and Jefferson had left it on record, in his own handwriting, that he never contemplated the intermingling of the races. It was mere political clap net, nothing more. The Radicals were afraid that if the South was admitted, they would vote with the Democrats, and elect Grant President, or perhaps McClellan. There was not a thief in the United States that was not a Radical. He also warned his hearers that they were on the eve of another civil war, the battle fields of which would be in the North, while the South would remain a part.

He disclaimed speaking for any section, and for the purpose, but earnestly warned the people of the North against the evil effects of tampering with the fundamental laws of the land.

The colored population of Paducah, Ky., had a picnic over in Illinois on the 4th. While things were going on swimmingly, a man by the name of McAby got upon a table to make a speech. He said he had always been the friend of the nigger, had suffered for them, had always been an Abolitionist, and felt at home with them. He said he was a father to them. In the midst of his oration the negroes knocked the table from under him and spilt him on the ground. An old negro then got up and told the negroes to pay no attention to what McAby said, for it was just such men as him who had brought them to what they were. He knew he was better off with his master before the war than he is now. He disputed everything that McAby had said, and was loudly applauded. McAby evidently got in the wrong crowd.—La Crosse Democrat.

The supplementary homestead bill which recently passed Congress, throws open forty-eight million three hundred and ninety eight acres of land in the States of Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi to be divided into eighty acre farms for negro settlement, the whites being excluded until 1867. This is another one of the projects of Radicals to overthrow the old order of things at the South, and favor their black pets to the ruin of the agricultural interests of the South. As the N. Y. World well observes the title of this law should have been "A bill to get rid of the laboring class of the South, and make Cuffee a self-supporting nuisance."

DISCREPANCY IN TREASURY ACCOUNTS.—The New York Herald states that there is a discrepancy of some thirty millions of dollars which has been discovered in balancing the accounts of Judge Chase, while Secretary of the Treasury; or rather, that his accounts do not balance by that amount. A nice little deficit, indeed, in the cash account. The Herald charges that Mr. Fessenden resigned on account of the middle in which he found the Treasury accounts and Mr. McCulloch has been unable to straighten matters.

LITTLE BOY KILLED.—We regret to learn that a little white boy, whose name we do not know, accidentally shot himself to death last week, near Frog Level. It appears he was going a gunning, and to prevent a favorite dog from following, clubbed his gun to drive him back, when the contents were discharged into his body killing him almost instantly. Another sad comment on the imprudent use of fire arms by children.—Newberry Herald.

HALF FARE TO THE CONVENTION.—We are gratified in being able to state that the South Carolina, Charlotte, Greenville and Blue Ridge Railroads will carry members of the Convention to and from Columbia for one fare. We presume that the Spartanburg and other Railroads will do the same.

"Vegetable Pills!" exclaimed an old lady. "Don't talk to me of such stuff. The best vegetable pill ever made is an apple dumpling, for destroying a gnawing in the stomach there is nothing like it; it can always be relied on."

Madame Murat of Florida, has lately been the recipient of 20,000,000 francs, through the claims of her family upon the government of France. She is now in Europe, looking after her interests. She lately received a large donation from the French Emperor.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

Mr. Harland, this afternoon, sent a brief but courteous note to the President, resigning his office as Secretary of the Interior.

The Senate passed a bill for the admission of Nebraska; also passed a joint resolution so modifying the test oath as to permit Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, to take his seat. This requires a concurrence of the House.

The House disagreed to the Senate's amendment to the civil appropriation bill, appropriating one and a half millions for repairing the Mississippi levees; also by a large majority voted down the proposition to increase the salary of members of Congress from three to five thousand dollars. The House Judiciary Committee made a report to day relative to the alleged complicity of Jefferson Davis in the assassination of Lincoln, wherein they state that it is notorious that the said Davis was guilty of the crime of treason, according to the Constitution and laws of the land. The Committee are of the opinion that there are no obstacles to a speedy and impartial trial which can be removed by legislation. The evidence in possession of the Committee connecting Jefferson Davis with the assassination of President Lincoln, justifies the Committee in saying that there is probable cause to believe that he was privy to the cause which led to the commission of the deed, but the investigations which have been made by the War Department and the Committee have not resulted in placing the Government in possession of all of the facts of the case. It is probable, however, that a further prosecution of the investigation by Committee and by the officers of the Government will result finally in a full development of the whole transaction. The capture of the Rebel archives have put the Government in possession of a mass of letters, papers and documents of various kinds, only a portion of which has as yet been examined.

WASHINGTON, July 26.

In the Senate when the credentials of Patterson, of Tennessee, were read Sumner moved a reference to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to inquire whether he could take the oath. Sumner said he was a judge under the Confederate Government and therefore disqualified. After considerable discussion the motion was agreed to.

The Senate confirmed the appointment of Major-General Sherman as Lieutenant-General vice Lieutenant-General Grant as Rear Admiral, and Rear Admiral Porter as Vice Admiral, vice Farragut promoted.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

The President signed the joint resolution admitting Tennessee, but says the preamble consists of statements, some of which are assumed while the resolution is merely a declaration of opinion, it comprises no legislation, nor does it confer any power which is binding upon the respective Houses, the executive or the State. He further says, the right of each House under the Constitution to judge of the qualifications of its own members is undoubted, and my approval or disapproval of the resolution could not in the slightest degree increase or diminish the authority in this respect conferred on the two branches of Congress, but earnestly desiring to remove every cause of further delay, whether real or imaginary, on the part of Congress, to the admission of the loyal Senators and Representatives from Tennessee notwithstanding the anomalous character of the proceedings, he affixes his signature to the resolution, at the same time his approval is not to be construed into an acknowledgment that Congress has the right to pass laws preliminary to the admission of Representatives from any of the States, nor is to be considered as committing him to all the statements of the preamble, some of which are without foundation. Among them he states there is reason to believe the Tennessee Legislature has not ratified the late amendment passed by Congress.

A part of the message was greeted with derisive laughter by the Radicals and with applause by the Democrats. Subsequently the Committee on Elections reported favorably on the credentials of the Tennessee members, and on invitation came forward to be sworn. Maynard, Taylor and Stokes appeared and took the oath; this was followed by much applause, and the new members received the congratulations of speakers and others.

The Senate adopted an amendment to the miscellaneous appropriation bill increasing the salary of members of Congress to five thousand dollars per year.

The Senate did not take up the Tennessee matter.

The House Committee reported a bill to pay the reward to the captors of Jefferson Davis and assassins of Lincoln, which was postponed.

Among the amounts given to the captors of Booth and Harold were 17,500 dollars each to detective L. C. Baker and E. J. Congor, and ten thousand to Major Akeman for the capture of Atzerodt; for the capture of Jefferson Davis, Lieut. Col. Pritchard received ten thousand dollars each; Captain T29, &c; The rewards to Captain Payne range from ten thousand down to two hundred and fifty dollars.

MURDER AND OUTRAGE NEAR CHESTER.—Two negroes came to Alexander Walker's, a few days ago, near Chester, and asked him for some tea, saying they wanted it for a sick man who was lying on the roadside. When he had given it to them they left, and returned in a short time and told him the man was dying, when he went with them to see what could be done, taking another young man with him. When the party reached the road, one of the negroes seized Mr. Walker, the other trying to seize the other man, but he made his escape. In a short time a pistol was heard. The negroes returned and threw Mrs. Walker out of doors, and robbed the house of every thing valuable and left.

Mr. Walker was found dead the next morning by a party going to town, being shot through the head.—Charlotte Times.

The London correspondent of the New York Times writes:

General Beauregard was well received in England in private circles, but do not learn that he had the slightest official recognition. But in France it was far otherwise. He was sent for by the Emperor, with whom he had a long and confidential interview at the Tuilleries; after which he conversed with two Ministers of State, M. Rouher and Drouyn de Lhuys, and taken in a State carriage to the legislative chambers. It is reported, also, that he has had and declined the offer to take the command of the Roumanian army.

GENERAL J. C. WALKER.—An English paper states that Maj. J. C. Walker, of the late Confederate army, has been appointed Colonel of an English regiment.

General Walker commanded a division in the army of Tennessee, serving with distinction through all of its campaigns, and especially distinguishing himself at the siege of Nashville, in 1864.

SHOCKING MURDER AND OUTRAGE IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Newbern (N. C.) Commercial gives the following account of the brutal murder and outrage in that vicinity:

On Wednesday night, about twelve o'clock, a gang of negroes went to the house of Mr. J. E. Odom, residing three miles from Kingston, on Snow Hill road, and broke open the door and entered, seizing his own gun. One of the villains told him that they came there to give him a good whipping; but as he had threatened to kill them, they had concluded to kill him, and deliberately shot him dead in the presence of his wife. They then carried off all the deceased, meat and other property.

Since the foregoing was written additional particulars have reached us, which stamp this as a most horrible affair. It seems three negroes committed the outrage. They shot Mr. Odom as he lay in the bed by the side of his wife. She sprang from the bed and fled from the house in terror in her night clothes. The villains pursued and caught her and ravished her, and then made her reveal the place where her little stock of provisions were hid away. Since then Mrs. Odom, who was so brutally outraged, has entirely lost her mind. There seems to be a gang of organized negroes going through the country for pillage and murder, creating the greatest alarm.

DRYING UP OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—Old steamboat men declared that the signs of the past four or five seasons point to the permanent drying up of the Mississippi river, reducing it from a stream navigable for the largest boats the whole season, to one of uncertain navigation, like the Missouri, passable at certain seasons, and the rest of the year shrunk to a mere creek, winding along among sandbars and shoals. There is certainly some change taking place in our climate that is affecting our lakes and rivers. They are greatly different in their habits from what they were eight or ten years ago. They are greatly different in their habits from what they were eight or ten years ago. The average of water is steadily decreasing. Our "June rise," once so certain as the coming of the month, has totally ceased. The heaviest rains, which once would have swelled the river several feet, now do not seem to affect it in the least.

There are many theories advanced to explain this. One is, that the climate is undergoing some change, which seems plausible, as those who have studied the meteorology of our State are convinced that this change is taking place. Another theory is, that the cultivation of the country, destructive of forests, and other physical causes have tended to decrease the rainfall and retard the following of extra moisture into the streams.

Whatever may be the cause, the effect certainly exists, and the same thing has been seen on all the Western rivers, which are gradually shrinking up.—St. Paul Pioneer.

IS NAPOLEON BAFLED?—The Germans have won their union in spite of thirty kings, they will win their freedom in spite of one king's minister, though he has eaten up the thirty kings. The plotter will be defeated by the magnitude of his plot and its complete success.

So we believed his ally, Napoleon looked to a partial victory to be followed by complete exhaustion; but the victory has been complete, and there has been no exhaustion at all. The forces of Prussia are unbroken, the loss being merely one of men, whom the single levy in the Elbe Dutchies will replace; and she is under no necessity to yield an acre or a man, except at her own discretion.

The Rhine is worth Sardinia, it was the Rhine to which the Emperor looked; the possession of the Rhine which would, as De Tocqueville said, have disarmed every French enemy, and enabled him, free of dynastic opposition, to crown the edifice in safety. And the Rhine he will not have, for it is not even within Count Bismark's power to give it; and as to taking it, one has breech loaders to prepare before that.—London Spectator.

A man in Pennsylvania was recently sued for a breach of promise of marriage. The chief points of his defense were that the young lady weighed 285 pounds, and that it was coming warm weather. The grumbling rascal—could he have too much of a good thing? and is not a "bed-comforter" a good thing? 285 pounds! Why if the girl had weighed a ton he should have hitched to her after passing his word. What's 285 pounds of wife—think of Brigham Young—he counts up an aggregate of 28,564 pounds of wife, and at last accounts he was still adding to the stock. Don't be chicked-hearted, son of the Keystone State—what's a few pounds of fat when happiness is at stake? Marry the fat girl, and then you can spend four years of wedded bliss in experiments to reduce her corpulence. 285 pounds! We have heard of a number of females who individually weighed more than that, and of elephants, each one of which could bear her in "heftiness," several thousand pounds.—La Crosse Democrat.

Hear what a paper published in one of the United States (Illinois) says upon the death of Lincoln. Henry Winter Davis and others like them. The following paragraph is from the Rushville (Illinois) Times:

We are pleased to observe that Ichabod Codding is dead. He is the same contemptible Abolition preacher, who some years ago, trampled the American flag under his feet, and who has always used the pulpit as a political rostrum. We are glad he is gone. It is right that he should have died or he would not have been called home. The murderers of civil liberty, the enemies of the white man, the instigators of the late war, are being called from earth. Lincoln, Brough, Henry Winter Davis, Codding and a whole list of others equally infamous, are gone and the country is better off without them.

THE NEEDLE GUN IN THE FRENCH ARMY.—It is wrong to believe that the French Government had not for a long time had its attention directed to the Needle Gun. The substitution of this gun for the common ordnance musket was actually decided upon immediately after the war in Denmark. But as this would entail an expense of fifty millions, it was resolved, as a commendable measure of economy, to proceed with the change only gradually. The experiments at the camp of Chalems have shown in fact, that three or four days are enough to familiarize our soldiers completely with the handling of this new gun.

The War Department has already manufactured 50,000 needle guns on an improved model, and it has found, with very little expense and in a very short time the rifle guns in our arsenals can be adapted to the new system.

A fellow named Silver got drunk in Vermont, locked his wife in a barn, and set the building on fire. The woman's screams brought timely assistance.

A balloon broke from its moorings at Hartford, on the 4th, and traveled to Stratford, N. H., 300 miles, in two hours and forty minutes.